

**TERMS:**  
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All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Athens, Friday, February 14, 1862.

**Six Months Subscriptions.**  
We stop all 6 months subscriptions as they expire.

Mrs. F. F. Calhoun, your letter, with contents, safe to hand.  
F. A. P. Chattanooga, the post-office of your friend is Riceville.

**Our Knoxville Correspondent.**  
For reasons satisfactory to yourself, and which will readily occur to the author on reflection, we must decline the publication of the letter of our Knoxville correspondent this week.

**Off the Track.**  
By reference to the list it will be seen that several of the candidates for County offices have withdrawn.

**Capture of Roanoke Island.**

By reference to the news column, it will be seen that there has been a terrific fight at Roanoke Island, between the Confederate troops stationed there, 3000 strong, and the forces under Burnside, numbering some 15,000. After two days hard fighting the Confederates were obliged to succumb—the whole command, except 25, being captured. We have not full particulars, but the loss in killed and wounded is heavy. Four Federal vessels belonging to the expedition were sunk. Their loss is said to be over 1000. The Federals are beginning to put in some pretty big ticks, and will no doubt inflict an immense amount of damage along the coast, and wherever they can penetrate with their gun-boats.

**Jimtown.**

Every three or four days the Memphis Avalanche learns that the Federal troops have advanced to Jimtown. Jimtown will occupy a prominent place in the history of this war. If there has ever been a Federal soldier at Jimtown, or Jamestown, we would give a pretty to see the man who is knowing to the fact. There may be hog-thieves and chicken-stealers ranging round that far-famed locality, but no regular soldiers.

**Gen. Price.**

The statement in the papers that Gen. Sterling Price was at Richmond is untrue. He is in Missouri attending to his business.

**True to their Instincts.**

We understand that some of our patriotic merchants, as soon as the report reached here that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was in danger of interruption by the Federals, advanced the price on Sugars. Customers should cherish such dealers in grateful remembrance.

**The New York Herald.**

The New York Herald's account of the battle of Fishing Creek beats any thing in the way of exaggeration the war has yet produced—and that is saying a good deal. The old sinner says the rebel army of ten thousand was completely routed, and the greater portion of them afterwards captured. We wish the boys who dusted could see what only Bennett says about them. It would stir them for the next encounter. According to the Herald, Bethel, Bull Run, and Leesburg, were not a priming to Fishing Creek.

**Growing Pious about the Knees.**

The Legislature has waked up to the imminence of the crisis. The following preamble and resolution have been introduced—which makes every thing safe and snug. "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Whereas, our borders are beset by our enemies seeking to enter our State, to bring upon us all the horrors of war in their most terrible form; and whereas, in times of trouble like these, our fathers were wont to call upon that God who has declared himself the Ruler in Heaven as in earth, and were heard by him and deferred to the intercessor that he may interpose in our behalf in this our day of trouble, and give us deliverance from the same; Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to appoint some day in the future for fasting and prayer, and call upon the people of the whole State by proclamation to observe it.

**Ducktown Railroad.**  
We find the following among the Legislative proceedings of Tuesday:  
On motion of Mr. Jarnagin, Senate bill, No. 118, granting State aid to the Cleveland and Ducktown Railroad, was taken up and passed on its first reading.

**The Legislature.**  
The stirring news of the last ten days has had a remarkable effect upon the House of Representatives, the Nashville papers stating that a quorum cannot be kept in the Hall. Probably the absentees are "fasting and praying."

**Nashville.**

The men of Nashville of all ages are enrolling themselves for the defence of their city.

**Knives, Pikes, &c.**

The Charleston Courier, says: Workmen throughout the South, who are prepared to furnish good knives, pikes, tomahawks, lances, swords, &c., would do good service to the public and their own interests, by making the fact known.

The quondam Union men who exult and joy over the recent Federal successes, are commended not to shed their skins too soon. If every town and city on our coast was laid in ashes, the rebellion would not be crushed out—the war of revolution stayed. We think we understand the spirit and temper of the people; and the idea that such a people and such an extent of country can be overrun and held, is preposterous. Several of those never seriously entertained it. Those who indulge such anticipations are dreamers and fools, and are treading the brink of a precipice over which the next wave may hurl them.

## The Late Reverses.

Instead of depressing and discouraging the Southern people, the late Federal successes seem to have had a contrary effect. In every direction the people are rousing up and preparing for the emergency. It needed something of the sort to make them out of the false security into which a continued series of victories had lulled them. During the next six weeks the enemy will do much harm along the coast and on some of the water-courses. But he will never penetrate the interior, or reach the "heart of the rebellion." If the people go on in the spirit they are now manifesting, and rouse up as one man to repel invasion, the contest will soon be over. We are just at the trying point now—if true and steadfast, ultimate success is certain:—  
"Stand fast! your feet are on a rock!"

## The Confederates.

While Lincoln's marauding expeditions are pillaging and burning along the coast in the mere spirit of wantonness, his complications round about home are daily increasing. According to the New York Herald, which is good authority in regard to the dark side of the picture, the old man is not only about out of money but friends are dropping off, and enemies increasing. The Herald says a most powerful conspiracy exists in the Federal Congress, opposed to Lincoln and in favor of breaking up the Union. Bennett calls on Lincoln to take the responsibility. What with the rebellion rampant, the money-box empty, and plots and conspiracies gathering thick and fast, it would not surprise us in the least, if, instead of "taking the responsibility," as the Herald suggests, Abraham should conclude to "take a tree."

## A Great People.

A Macon paper complained that this Revolution has developed in the Southern States no great leaders like Sam, a head and shoulders taller than their brethren. The Savannah Republican replies that it has no uneasiness on that score, being rather afraid of "great men" any how. The Revolution has developed something better "a great people"—who know the blessings of freedom and are able to uphold it.

## Mississippi Matters.

A letter to us from Mississippi of recent date says: "Our State is flooded with ship-lifters as bad as in 1837. Oppose such a system of currency in Tennessee as obstinately as you have heretofore done. Unless we can procure an influx of gold and silver by direct trade from England, our finances will be in a terrible condition. If obtained shortly, however, our people would refuse to take anything but gold and silver, or Confederate notes. Mississippi is more bitter against the Yankees than ever, and more determined to resist to the death. They do not complain in the least of taxation, but invite it."

## New Orleans.

New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abatis out into the swamp. And to man the fortifications and aid in the defense, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Maj. Gen. Lovell.

## From Crittenden's Command.

The Knoxville Register has several letters from the camp of Gen. Crittenden at Gainesboro', but most the news they contain has been anticipated. The following is an extract from one of them:  
"Carroll's brigade, with six days rations prepared, were ordered to be ready to march at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant. Their destination was not known. Quartermaster Jones and Commissary Reed had arrived in camp, and had been ordered under arrest, to await a court-martial to investigate their expedition to Knoxville after the fight at Fishing Creek."

## State Charities.

The bill appropriating \$450,000 for the support of the families of indigent volunteers during the present and next year, has passed both houses of the Legislature and is now a law.  
Every day or two timid people are startled with reports that the Federals are about entering East Tennessee. We don't think any one need be under apprehensions. True, there is not much in the way to keep them out but bad roads and scarcity of provisions and provender. There are but few troops, and the arms generally have been taken from the people and are rusting in idleness at Knoxville. But then we have the Legislative preamble and resolution to fall back upon. While they remain of record, we are safe from Federal invasion, though it would do no harm, perhaps, to strengthen the guards at the railroad bridges. If arms were to be had, five hundred good and true men could, in a few hours be raised in this county to protect the railroad, or for any other emergency.

A Nashville paper intimates that that City has its full complement of spies and traitors. No doubt of it. And unfortunately the Cities are not the only places where specimens of the class named are to be seen. More or less of them are to be found in almost every locality, waiting an opportunity to throw off their temporary disguise and strike hands with the enemy. It will do no harm to notice their movements, although they may have no well-defined plans.  
A contemporary suggests to Southern men everywhere to arm themselves with some sort of weapon for defence and offence. Those who have no fire-arms, to procure pikes, knives, tomahawks, or any other weapon that may be used effectively in a hand to hand encounter. The same contemporary suggests that they organize into companies in every neighborhood, and hold themselves ready to act at any moment.  
Gen. Lane, Senator from this district, reached here, on a temporary visit, on Thursday. He reports the most enthusiastic spirit among the people of Nashville, to meet the foe who are on our borders.  
Bacon—sides—is quoted at Nashville, at 25 cents.

## Fall of Fort Henry.

This work situated on the Tennessee River, and built since the commencement of the revolution, has fallen into the hands of the Federals. It was a work of some importance, and the news of its fall came very near throwing some of the quondam Union men into ecstasies. Notwithstanding their professions, the hearts of most of them are where their carcasses ought to be, in the region of Lincolnland. We copy an article from the Nashville Union and American, of the 8th, in regard to the fall of Fort Henry:

Intelligence reached this office yesterday morning by a special dispatch from Clarksville, that Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, in command of Gen. Lloyd Highman, Kentucky, had fallen on Thursday into the hands of the Federal army, after a brisk engagement of two hours' duration with his gunboats, lasting from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

Further dispatches, received during the day, fully confirmed the intelligence, and announced the safe arrival of the body of the garrison, composed of 3000 men, at Fort Donelson, eleven miles distant on the Cumberland river, at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. Gen. Tilghman, Maj. Gillmer, Capt. Miller and eighty officers and men, were surrounded by the Federal army, after a brisk engagement of two hours' duration with his gunboats, lasting from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The following is the address: HEADQUARTERS, FIRST CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Near Centerville, Jan. 30, 1862. Soldiers of the First Corps Army of the Potomac: My duty calls me away and to a temporary separation from you. I hope, however, to be with you again to share your labors and your perils, and in defence of our homes and our rights to lead you to new battles to be crowned with signal victories. You are now undergoing the severest trial of a soldier's life the one by which his discipline and capacity of endurance are most thoroughly tested. My faith in your patriotism, your devotion and determination, and in your high soldierly qualities, is so great, that I shall rest assured you will pass through the ordeal resolutely, triumphantly. Still I cannot quit you without deep emotions, without even deep anxiety in the moment of our country's trials and dangers. Above all I am anxious that my brave countrymen here in arms should be able to appreciate the magnitude of the conflict impending the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and unflinchingly as we have met the enemy in line of battle. To the Army of the Shenandoah I desire to return the thanks for their endurance in the memorable march to this river last July, their timely decisive arrival, and for their conspicuous steadiness and gallantry on the field of battle. Those of their comrades of both corps, and of our arms of the Army of the Potomac, now fortunate as yet to have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave, with all confidence that on occasion they will show themselves fit comrades for the men of Manassas, Bull Run, and Balls Bluff.

## A Solemn Crisis.

The following touching and stirring appeal comes through the Nashville "Banner of Peace."  
The South is now on trial before the civilized world. The North has bent its bow and whetted its sword, and declares the South shall no longer exist as a nation of freemen, so long as they own land and homes and property their own. The South must either brave some to re-assert its rights, or let it come. By every dear interest of this great land—by every brave heart—by every strong arm, let it come. The public cannot be too much penetrated with the momentousness of the hour. The coming struggle should know no retreat, no repulse, no water in its march, nothing but a victor's palm or a soldier's grave. We adjure our soldiers to lofty courage, to deeds of daring which reek not of defeat, and we call upon our countrymen at home to be ready to take the places of the fallen.

## Well Done.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 30th inst., says: "We understand that at a meeting of the Bank Directors of this city, held to-day, they agreed to take up the State loan for the payment of the Confederate tax, \$615,000, that being 20 per cent. of their capital. This is doing well, considering the very large amounts they have heretofore taken of both the State and Confederate loans."

## Spies and Traitors.

The Nashville Union and American says: All the late movements of the enemy disclose the fact that they have received important information from spies in our midst. They would never have ventured to Florence, Alabama, with their gunboats if they had not known that they were to be undefended by soldiers. Let a stricter watch be kept upon suspicious persons, and let them be summarily dealt with, if detected.

## Senator Bright, of Indiana.

This true-hearted patriot has been expelled from the Federal Senate. He showed game to the last. A dispatch says: Bright of Indiana, has been formally expelled from the Federal Senate, by a vote of 32 to 14. Bright maintained an air of bold defiance to the last. He made a stirring speech, in which he appealed to his State to uphold her honor and the honor of the Senate. The galleries of the Senate were crowded throughout the speech, and much applause was elicited by the efforts of the expelled Senator.

## More Gun-Boats.

The Federal Congress has appropriated ten millions of dollars for the construction of twenty more gun boats.

## Foreign.

The Liverpool steamer Nova Scotia brings five days later dates—that is, to the 24th of January. Cotton has declined. It is evident that the European Powers are resolving to break up the semi-blockade of Southern ports, in order to save the working people of France and England from starvation.  
The French Government joins in the protest of Lord John Russell against the stone blockade. France is, if anything, more urgent for quarrel intervention in the blockade of Southern ports, than the London Times opposes intervention, but denounces the stone blockade as vehemently as ever.  
A French steamer has been dispatched, under the name of America, in a few days, to sail for America in a few days, under a special mission.  
Bacon is quoted at Knoxville, at 25 cents per lb.

## Address of General Beauregard to the Army of the Potomac.

A friend to whose attention we are frequently indebted, furnishes us with a copy of the admirable address of General Beauregard to the Army of the Potomac, on his bidding them adieu for the scene of his future operations.

Our friend, after expressing the hope that the removal will be but temporary, says: "The address will appeal justly and energetically to the whole South, and will awaken those chords in the soldier's heart which are never struck in vain." We weep at his departure, yet our tears will be turned into joy, by the prophetic appeal he makes to us, and the confidence we have in the man as a soldier, patriot and experienced General. God grant long life to defend, and decisive victory to secure the independence of the South."

## The Following is the address:

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You are now undergoing the severest trial of a soldier's life the one by which his discipline and capacity of endurance are most thoroughly tested. My faith in your patriotism, your devotion and determination, and in your high soldierly qualities, is so great, that I shall rest assured you will pass through the ordeal resolutely, triumphantly. Still I cannot quit you without deep emotions, without even deep anxiety in the moment of our country's trials and dangers. Above all I am anxious that my brave countrymen here in arms should be able to appreciate the magnitude of the conflict impending the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and unflinchingly as we have met the enemy in line of battle. To the Army of the Shenandoah I desire to return the thanks for their endurance in the memorable march to this river last July, their timely decisive arrival, and for their conspicuous steadiness and gallantry on the field of battle. Those of their comrades of both corps, and of our arms of the Army of the Potomac, now fortunate as yet to have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave, with all confidence that on occasion they will show themselves fit comrades for the men of Manassas, Bull Run, and Balls Bluff.

All we understand this, and feel the magnitude of the conflict impending the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and unflinchingly as we have met the enemy in line of battle.

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## A Formidable Defense.

We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Delta:  
Speaking about the river, we desire to state for the benefit of "the Doctor," that the fortifications down the river are complete and ready for the reception of his messengers. Under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Read, one of the finest earthworks ever created anywhere, now stands in the way of hostile visitors from that portion of the country. If the enemy desire to test the strength of one hundred and forty-two heavy guns, independent of field artillery and infantry, all that is necessary is to give us a trial. The works will be impregnable in any way, if a Federal graveyard is started there some day.

## The Enemy's Gunboats.

If the description of the Western gunboat fleet, given by the Hessian newspapers, be at all correct, they are not as formidable as they are generally supposed to be. There are twelve of these boats in all, carrying one hundred and twenty guns, 32, 42, and 64 pounders. One on the Essex throws a shell weighing 128 pounds. Neither of these boats, but the Benton, is plated with iron on the roof. The planks are only 2 1/2 inches thick. Of course a shot falling on this deck, even at an acute angle, would go through, and a heavy shell so entering would blow up the boat. Though the chances of this occurring may be small, yet it is evident that batteries stationed on a bluff will stand a fair chance to blow a shell or two through their decks.

## Federal and Confederate Losses.

A carefully prepared table of the Federal and Confederate losses, since the commencement of the war, gives the following result:

	Confederate Losses.	Federal Losses.
Killed,	1135	4911
Wounded,	3345	7821
Prisoners,	1487	8177
Total,	5,967	20,909

That we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York "Times," of a late date: By returns at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, the number wounded 17,000. The number of prisoners in the South, and deserters amount to 6,000.

## Burning of Harper's Ferry.

The Federals have burned the town of Harper's Ferry. The following account of it appears in the Richmond Dispatch: From a lady who arrived in this city from Jefferson county last evening, we have intelligence of the destruction of a large portion of the town of Harper's Ferry by the Yankees, on Friday night last. Our informant states that on Friday the guerrilla company commanded by Capt. Robt. W. Baylor, of Jefferson, went to the Ferry with a view of capturing a traitor by the name of George Rohr, who has been acting in the capacity of ferryman between the town of Maryland and the shore and who had rendered himself particularly odious by giving information of the movements of our forces in that neighborhood. Capt. Baylor succeeded in having Rohr enticed to the Virginia side of the river, but finding it impossible to capture him, he shot him in the boat. This exasperated the Yankees to such an extent that they came over up the cover of night, and fired the town. The result was as stated above, the destruction of a considerable portion of the town. We learn that Rohr died soon after he was shot.

## Gen. Alcorn.

The Memphis papers state that Gen. Alcorn is making speeches at Jackson, Mississippi, advocating the muzzling of the press, and a reign of terror as the only means of saving the South. If the South can be saved by no other means than those proposed by Gen. Alcorn, let it slide. Is there no lunatic asylum at Jackson?

## Movements of the Enemy.

The Nashville Patriot, of February 11, contains the following under the local head:  
We learn from a gentleman, who arrived in this city last night from Clarksville, that it was reported in that place yesterday that the Federals had landed in heavy force below Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, and that reinforcements were marching to them from Fort Henry, having first destroyed the railroad bridge over the Tennessee. It was further reported that they were erecting batteries on the shore, and that nine of our pickets were killed yesterday morning within five miles of the Fort. The number of gunboats in the Cumberland is believed to be between twenty-five and thirty, whilst the force on shore is estimated as being as forty thousand. If there be no mistake in these reports, the chances are not so stirring events as at or near Fort Donelson before the close of the week.

Of course the Confederate Generals are not idle. They are using every exertion to make themselves masters of the situation, and we may rest assured they will do that men can do to secure a brilliant triumph. We hear much about what they have done and are doing, but do not feel at liberty to print it.

## The News.

So many idle and wild rumors are current in the streets, that it is a somewhat difficult task to arrive at the facts as they really exist.

The telegraph advises us of an attempt of the Yankees to land at Roanoke Island and an attack on our batteries, there, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy with serious losses and damage of two of their vessels.  
After the capture of Fort Henry by the Yankees, five of their boats proceeded up the Tennessee as far as Florence, Ala., a distance of some 240 miles, stopping at various points along the river, and sending troops a short distance into the interior, without, however, their doing any damage.

At Florence they burned a large warehouse, and destroyed several spans of the large bridge over the river at that place. There were six steamboats at the landing, two of which the Yankees captured. The other four were set on fire and burned by the patriotic people of Florence. Not being able to go above Florence, or do further damage there, the gunboats started down the river yesterday.

All was quiet at Tusculum last evening. There was no truth in the report that the Yankees had taken possession of the railroad there.

We have much interesting information of the positions and movements of our forces which it is not proper to publish. We would caution the public against the wild and improbable rumors flying through the city. Not the one-hundredth part of the stories in circulation at the street corners have any foundation in fact.—Louisville (Boiling Green) Courier yesterday.

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## Boatmen.

The following extract is from the patriotic address issued by the Georgia delegation in the Provisional Congress to the people of their State:  
"The foot of the oppressor is on the soil. He comes with lust in his eye, poverty in his purse and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall we meet him? With the sword at the threshold. With death for him or for yourself. But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a fire-brand. Let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Vandals."

"Let every city be leveled by the flame and every village be left in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortunes and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for those loved ones the chance of a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent, as honor and patriotism and duty to God require."

## What News is "Contraband" and What is Not.

It will be well for our contemporaries of the city, as well as all others at important military points, to call to mind what character of news is "contraband" and forbidden publication, and what is not. No law has been passed on the subject, but the orders of our generals make the following distinction:  
The press are requested not to publish news relating to the movements of Confederate troops, munitions of war, gunboats or batteries, descriptions and locations of forts, or anything that could afford the enemy knowledge that may be used to the detriment of the Southern cause. On the contrary, papers may safely publish all movements of the army, obtained from whatever source, descriptions of his fortifications and munitions of war, and all intelligence of our own movements taken from northern papers, without giving additional authenticity to the same.

## The Case of Hon. Jno. M. Fleming.

This case came up for consideration in the Confederate Court on Monday. Mr. Fleming was arrested in December last on a charge of having "harbored, secreted and concealed" Gen. H. Hodges, who was charged with treason. After a full investigation we understand that the Court decided:  
1st. That Dr. Hodges had committed no treason.  
2d. That the defendant (Fleming) did not harbor, secrete and conceal Dr. Hodges.  
3d. That there is nothing in the conduct of said Fleming that would warrant the Court in requiring any obligation on his part to be a loyal citizen.  
4th. That the defendant be unconditionally discharged, and that the Confederate States pay the costs of this prosecution.—Nash. Patriot.

## St. Louis.

A letter from St. Louis says:  
I am rusting out here—only earning about \$5 per day, but living cheap; houses \$12 to \$15 per month that formerly brought \$30; stores \$25 to \$30 that formerly rented for \$2000 per annum; land-lords often beg tenants to remain free of rent in preference to having vacated property. Produce is cheap—bacon 36c. for sides and 22c. for shoulders; flour \$3 25 (\$3.40 corn; oats 32c.; potatoes 30c.; whiskey 17c.; wheat 65c.; some articles high—sugar 11@12c.; coffee 22c. @ 25c.

## The Tennessee River Bridge.

The authorities of the Memphis and Ohio railroad received information on Sunday that the bridge at Danville, over the river was safe at noon on that day—not having then been destroyed by the enemy. The general impression is that it will be burned if the Federals are forced to retire from it.

## The War Policy of the Government.

The Mobile Register says: Circumstances and the spirit of the times seem to indicate that the period is at hand when the Confederate Government will lay aside the merely defensive policy which it has so steadily and consistently pursued, unmoved and undeterred by the protests and appeals of the impatient valor of the country.

## Cotton Cards.

A gentleman in Terrell county, Georgia, has embarked in the enterprise of making cotton cards, a branch of industry never, we believe, before undertaken in the South.

## The Right Spirit.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, business houses of all kinds in the city were closed, and the male portion of our citizens assembled on the square, where they were formed into volunteer companies. The old and the young, all classes of society, all trades and professions, were represented. The very best spirit—the spirit which evinces the unconquerable will, and the determination to be free—prevailing down the square, was the spirit of the members of the several companies the crowd was dismissed, with the understanding that the companies would meet to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., for drill. It is hoped that every member will be present punctually at the hour.—Nash. Patriot.